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Prescribed Burn Association Activity, Needs, and Safety Record: a survey of the Great Plains

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Roger Mills Prescribed Burn Association members (Oklahoma) meet to go over burn plan prior to starting. From the survey all burn associations required a written burn plan for each burn. Photo by Karsen Davis.

INTRODUCTION

In 2012, we conducted a survey of the 50 existing prescribed burn associations (PBA) located in five Great Plains states. We sent a 39-question survey via email to the main point of contact for each PBA (Appendix II). The questionnaire inquired about PBA formation, burn history, fire planning, member experience, external assistance, safety record, fuel types, and other information. We had 27 burn associations complete and return the survey, for a 54% return rate: Oklahoma (15 sent, 11 returned), Texas (12 sent, 4 returned), Kansas (7 sent, 2 returned), Nebraska (15 sent, 10 returned) and Colorado (1 sent, 0 returned). Of the re-

Table 1. Information on the number, age and year of formation for PBAs in the Great Plains as of 2012.

	# PBAs known in	# PBAs re-	Average Date	Oldest PBA	Newest PBA
State	2012	sponding	PBA Formed	Formed	Formed
Oklahoma	15	11	2006	2002	2012
Nebraska	15	10	2008	1995	2011
Texas	12	4	2004	1997	2011
Kansas	7	2	2009	2001	2007
Great Plains	50	27	2007	1995	2012

turned surveys, two were returned, but not completed due to one PBA being disbanded and the other stating they had not done anything yet to report. In this fact sheet, we present the results from the questionnaire.

AGE OF PRESCRIBED BURN ASSOCIAITONS

As of 2012, the average PBA in the Great Plains had been in existence for 5 years. The oldest responding PBA was the Prescribed Burn Task Force from central Nebraska, which had been in existence for 17 years.

Table 2. The number of burns and acres burned by state.

Survey category Oklahoma Kansas Nebraska **Texas** Number of PBAs re-4 2 10 11 sponding Known # of PBAs 15 7 15 12 21 422 Total number of burns 303 348 conducted Total acres burned 168,334 188,515 23,970 91,416 Avg. burns conducted/ 30.3 23.2 4.2 24.8 year Avg. acres burned/year 16,833 12,568 4,794 5,377 Avg. acres burned/PBA 16,833 47,129 11,985 9,142 (0-100,000)(152-150,000)(0-23,970)(500-60,000)(range) 217 Avg. acres/burn 556 542 1,141

The Creek County PBA from northeast Oklahoma was the newest, formed only months before the survey. The average PBA had been formed for 8 years in Texas, 6 years in Oklahoma, 4 years in Nebraska, and 3 years in Kansas (Table 1).

BURN ACTIVITY

Of the 27 responding PBAs 26 reported conducting a total of 1,094 prescribed burns on 472,235 acres since their establishment. On average, each PBA conducted 40.5 burns, with some PBAs posting considerably more fire activity than others. The number of burns conducted per PBA ranged from 0-300 during the sur-

vey period, with an overall average of 6.4 burns per PBAs per year. The variation in burning activity is possibly due to differences in experience and how long the PBA had been established. Also some PBAs are just considerably more active than others, for example, one newly established PBA averaged over 25 burns per year for the five years it has existed. The average burn unit size was 319

acres, with total burn unit size ranging from 15 to 1,399 acres. PBAs averaged a total of 14,157 acres burned since they were formed, but some of the most active PBAs have burned more than 100,000 acres. A summary of PBA burning activity is given in Table 2.

GRANTS/DONATIONS

All 27 responding PBAs had received some type of funding through grants or donations. The amount

each PBA received ranged from \$500 to \$250,000. Most of these funds have been used to purchase equipment for the association, with some funds for training activities. These grants were in the form of private donations, nongovernmental organization grants and donations, as well as state and federal grants.

NEEDS

Each PBA was asked to rank the following needs, 1 thru 6, with 1 being the most important: Train-

ing, Equipment, Membership, Funding, Insurance and New Laws. Overall, training (2.1 average) was the number 1 ranked need, followed closely by both insurance (2.9 average) and membership (3.1 average). Equipment (3.4 average) and funding (4.1 average) ranked 4th and 5th. New laws (4.8 average) were considered to be the least important need by far among responding PBAs (Figure 1). States generally ranked their needs very similarly and only insurance showing a slight difference by state (Appendix I), with both Texas and Oklahoma rating insurance as a greater need than Nebraska and Kansas.

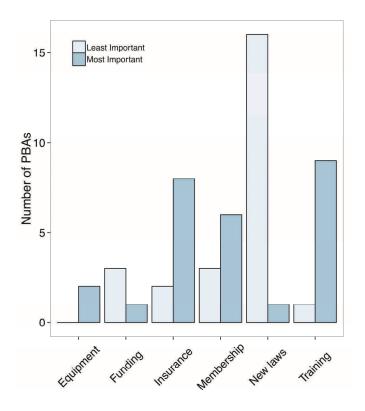


Figure 1. The frequency a factor was listed as the least and most important need among PBAs.

CONDUCTING THE BURN

Goals and objectives. While all factors given in the survey were important, killing and preventing cedars/junipers were identified as the top goals of conducting prescribed burns by PBAs. Killing established cedar/juniper and preventing cedar/juniper encroachment were the only two factors listed by survey respondents as being an objective "always" more than being an "occasional" objective. Goals and objectives associated with livestock production, wildlife, ecological restoration, and CRP maintenance were more often given as "occasional" objectives rather than "always" an objective (Figure 2).

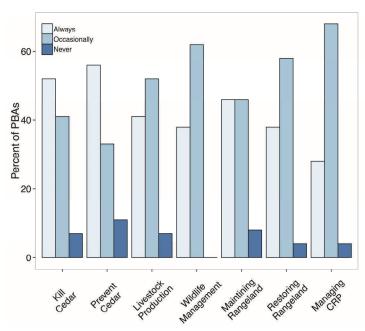


Figure 2. The percent of PBAs listing a factor as always being a goal of prescribed burning, sometimes being a goal, or never being a goal.

Burn plan development All 27 PBAs responding to the survey require a written fire plan for each burn. Throughout the Great Plains, 22% of PBAs responded that most members wrote their own fire plan. 50% of PBAs stated that they get written burn plans or assistance from the National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for most of their burns. A small percentage of PBAs get written fire plans or assistance from state wildlife agencies and private consultants for most of their burns. When looking at written fire plans by state, 100% of Kansas PBAs reported that they write most of their own plans, with a small amount of assistance coming from NRCS. In Oklahoma, 18% of PBAs indicated that they write most of their own burn plans, with 73% of PBAs indicating that they received help from the NRCS for most of their burn plans. In Texas, 25% of PBAs reported that they write most of their own burn plans, while the NRCS, cooperative extension, and private consultants each provided supplemental assistance. In Nebraska, 10% of PBAs reported that they write most of their own burn plans, the lowest percent of any state. Almost all PBAs in Nebraska received some support from the NRCS or Pheasants Forever, while 40% of PBAs reported that the NRCS or Pheasants Forever provided assistance with most of their burn plans. (Figure 3)

Training/experience When surveyed about training or experience of members, 65% of PBAs reported that

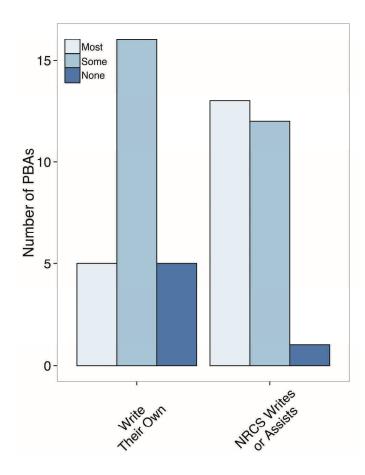


Figure 3. The number of PBAs that write their own burn plans versus those getting assistance from the NRCS. Shown are the number of PBAs that write most, some, or none of their own burn plans, relative to the number of PBAs that get written burn plans or assistance from the NRCS for most, some, or none of their burns.

most members had prior burn experience, and 75% reported that some members had no training or experience prior to joining the PBA. The vast majority of PBAs (88%) indicated that some members had received training or experience with fire prior to becoming involved with a PBA. (Figure 4)

Notification of burns To notify members of an upcoming burn, 63% of PBAs always used a phone or call list; 52% always used email. A few of the PBAs sometimes used a website to notify members of burns. An average of 8.7 members (with a range of 3-15) assisted with each burn.

Firebreak use All types of firebreaks are used by PBAs. Firebreaks included roads, cultivated fields, creeks, mowed line/wetlines, and bladed lines. Roads were the most common type of firebreak (always or sometimes used 100% of the time), followed by mowed lines/wetlines and disked lines (always or sometimes used

96% of the time). Creeks/rivers and dozed/bladed lines were always or sometimes used 80% and 72% of the time, respectively.

There were some differences concerning firebreak use among states. Most notable is that 78% of Nebraska PBAs never used dozed/bladed lines, instead favoring mowed lines or wetlines. In contrast, 25% of Texas PBAs never used mowed line/wetline firebreaks.

Burning windows Prescribed burns were conducted in every month of the year by PBAs, but seasonal preferences were apparent. March and April were the most common prescribed burn months, followed by February and May. This trend was observed for PBAs in each state. In Oklahoma, PBAs burned in every month of the year, but the majority of burns occurred in March and April. In Texas, burns were also conducted in every month, with January, February and March being the main burn season. Kansas only reported burning during five months of the year, with March, April and May being the main months. Nebraska PBAs reported burning in all months except July and August, with March, April and May being the most active burn months.

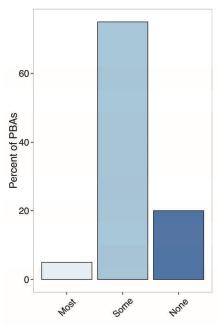


Figure 4. Burn experience of members prior to joining PBAs. Shown are proportions for PBAs where most members had prior burn experience, some members had prior burn experience, or no members had prior burn experience, or no members had prior burn experience

Important weather parameters Weather parameters that were important to members when conducting a prescribed burn were: wind speed (100% of PBAs), wind direction (100%), relative humidity (96%), temperature (89%), previous precipitation (36%) and soil moisture (24%). The main sources for PBAs to obtain such weather information was from the National

Weather Service (NWS) website (83%) or other weather websites (53%), followed by NWS spot weather forecast (46%).

Equipment used on prescribed burns When asked about equipment used on burns, PBAs indicated the following equipment were always used: drip torch (100% of PBAs), radios, slip-on pump unit and ATV sprayer (89% for each equipment type), ATVs (88%), weather instrument/kit (84%), utility vehicles (65%), flappers/swatters (59%) and fire rakes (46%). The main personal protective equipment always used by personnel on each burn was reported as: gloves (77%), flame retardant shirt (42%), goggles/safety glasses (28%), and flame retardant pants (13%).

Limitations on burning activity When asked what factors limited the number of burns conducted by each PBA each year, the main answers were not enough burn days (72% of PBAs), followed by drought (69% of PBAs), which was at its peak in the region during the survey period. The PBAs recognized that burning during one season of the year was also limiting the number of available burn days (with 48% of PBAs stating it limited the number of burns conducted). Burn bans were the other main factor limiting the number of burns conducted by PBAs (with 38% of PBAs listing burn bans as a limitation).

PBA SAFETY/LIABILITY RECORD

Injury/mortality risk Over the years the PBAs have maintained a very strong safety record. Based on the questionnaire, 1,094 burns have been conducted from 1995-2012 by the PBAs, with no fatalities and only one minor injury reported. The injury was stated as "some minor burns from heat, mainly due to lack of experience and burning too close to the fence." From the Wildland Firefighter Fatalities Report of 1999-2008 there were 11 reported fatalities on prescribed fires by federal agencies (Fahy 2009). Information about injuries at the federal level cannot currently be separated from wildfire related vs. prescribed fire.

Spotfires and escapes Questions on spotfires and escaped fires were also included as part of the safety record. Spotfires in this survey were defined as any fire ignition that occurred outside the burn unit no matter the source, but is extinguished immediately by equipment and personnel conducting the prescribed burn. Of the 1,094 burns conducted by PBAs in the Great Plains, 17 of the 25 responding PBAs reported having

spotfires. Overall, PBAs estimated that spotfires occurred on a total of 224 burns. That means a spotfire occurred on approximately 1 of 5 prescribed burns conducted. This frequency of spotfire occurrence is the same that was reported from an experienced burn crew working in the same region (Weir 2007).

Even with this frequency of spotfire occurrence, the frequency of escaped fires requiring external suppression support was very low. Escaped fires were defined as any fire ignition that leaves the burn unit, no matter the source, and cannot be immediately contained using the equipment and personnel on the burn. Seven of the 25 responding PBAs reported having 16 escaped fires that they had to call for assistance to suppress, which is 1.5% of the 1,094 total fires conducted by PBAs (Figure 5).

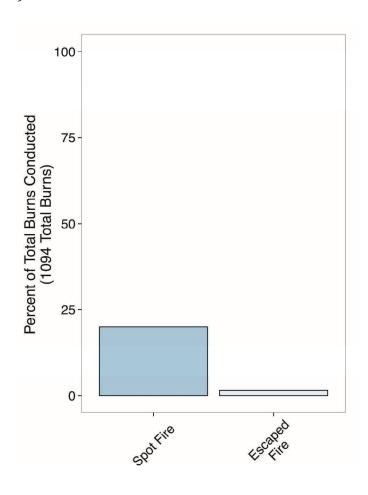


Figure 5. Percent of spot fires and escaped fires across all PBA survey respondents.

The Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Center (WFLLC) released a 2012 report on prescribed fires turned wildfire (2013). The federal definition of an escape is a fire that has exceeded or is expected to exceed initial attack

capabilities or prescription (USDA-Forest Service no date), which is very similar to our escape definition. The 2012 report showed 0.8% rate of escapes for federal agencies in 2012; PBAs had 1.5% escape rate for our multi-year data record (1995-2012). The WFLLC report (2013) showed the size of escapes ranged from 3.5 acres to 21,000 acres for federal agencies. PBAs escapes ranged in size from <0.1 acres to 2,000 acres, and this is with 72% of PBAs not having an escaped fire. It is also important to note that the PBAs reported that volatile or highly flammable fuels, such as cedar/juniper, were present on 75% of the burns conducted.

Liability Issues At the time of the survey, there were no reported insurance claims against any of the PBAs or members. There had been one lawsuit brought against a single PBA due to an escaped fire. The burn was conducted by a member outside of PBA guidelines, without PBA assistance and illegally during a burn ban. The PBA was not directly involved in the actual burn in any way, but was named in the lawsuit because the landowner and person starting the fire were members of a PBA and using PBA insurance. The most damaging escape from a prescribed fire set by a federal agency in WFLLC 2012 report (2013) caused \$11.3 million in property damages and killed 3 civilians. Also there have been no civilian or landowner burn practitioners killed due to PBA escapes or prescribed burns.

SMOKE MANAGEMENT

Twenty-four of 26 PBAs reported that they were concerned about smoke management when conducting burns. Wind direction (96%) was the main factor used by PBAs when preparing a smoke management plan. This was followed by transport wind speed (48%) and category day (45%). In Oklahoma, where a web-based statewide smoke dispersion model is available, 50% of PBAs indicated that members always used it for smoke management planning.

SUMMARY

This survey provides a summary of the activity, needs, concerns and safety record of prescribed burn associations across the Great Plains. The survey shows many PBAs are very active, but others still face many constraints that limit burning activity. Their stated needs are given in this survey, with the top three including training, means of limiting liability (e.g. insurance), and recruitment of new members. In addition, the safety record of PBAs indicates they provide a safe and viable option for landowners and managers who use or would like to use prescribed fire on their lands.



Cross Timbers Prescribed Burn Association (Oklahoma) members patrolling the fire line on a burn. From the survey PBAs conducted 1,094 burns on 472,235 acres. Photo by Verlin Hart.

Furthermore, PBAs are continuing to grow in popularity. When this survey was conducted in 2012 there were 50 known PBAs in seven states, currently (2015) there are 62 PBAs in eight states, along with three statewide burn association alliances and a regional alliance. For more information and an interactive map of PBA locations visit: http://www.gpfirescience.org/fire- organizations-agencies/.

For information about PBAs in various states visit the following sites:

- Oklahoma Prescribed Burn Association www.ok-
- Prescribed Burn Alliance of Texas www.pbatexas.org
- Kansas Prescribed Fire Council http:// www.kglc.org/kansas-prescribed-fire-council/ kansas-prescribed-burn-associations
- Nebraska Prescribed Burn Associations http:// nebraskapf.com/habitat-programs/faq/

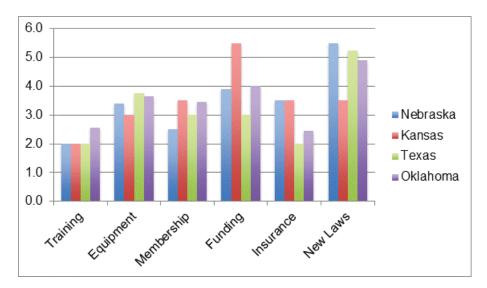


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For more information: www.GPfireScience.org GPE Email: GPFireScience@missouristate.edu Sherry Leis, Program Leader

APPENDIX I. THE RANKED NEEDS AMONG PBAS BY STATE (1=MOST IMPORTANT; 6=LEAST IMPORTANT)



Note: It is important to recognize that inferential power to make comparisons across states is low, given the low respondent rate of Kansas and Texas PBAs (please refer to Table 1 for survey respondent rate).

Appendix II. Prescribed Burn Association Survey Questions.

Prescribed Burn Association Survey Natural Resource Ecology and Management Oklahoma State University



Prescribed Burn Association Survey 2012 Natural Resource Ecology and Management Oklahoma State University

	Phone or call list						
	Notification Method	Always Used	Sometimes Used	Never Used	Don't Know		
12. one.	How is the association	membersł	nip notified of u	upcoming	g burns? <i>Please</i>	e mark each	
11.	On average how many	associatio	n members ass	sist on ea	ch burn?		
Insura	nce New La	ws					
Trainir	ng Equipment	M	lembership	Fur	nding		
10. import	Rank the following nee ant:	ds of the b	ourn associatio	n 1 throu	ıgh 6, with 1 be	eing the most	
9. purpos	Has the association rec ses? <i>Select one.</i> Yes I					training	
8. Select o	Has the burn associatione. Yes No	on ever had	d group insura	nce cove	rage?		
7. Select o	7. Does the prescribed burn association currently have group insurance coverage? Select one. Yes No						
6.	Approximately how many acres has the association burned since it was formed?						
5.	How many burns has th	ne associat	tion conducted	l since it v	was formed?		
4. membe	Approximately how maership of the burn associ	-	cres are owned	d, manage	ed or leased by	the	
3.	What year was the burn	n associati	on formed?				
2.	In what state(s) and co	unty or co	unties does the	e burn as	sociation oper	ate in?	
1.	What is the name of the	e burn asso	ociation?				

	Email				
	Website				
	Flyer				
•	Mail				
	Other				
13.	Where do the ass		_	nost of their info	ormation about
	Assistance	Always	Sometimes	Never	Don't
	Provider	provides	provides	provides	Know
		assistance	assistance	assistance	
	USDA-NRCS				
	US Fish &			i H	
	Wildlife				
	Service				
	Cooperative				
	Extension				
	State Wildlife				
	Agency				
	State Forestry				
	The Nature				
	Conservancy				
	Private				
	Consultant				
	Local Fire				
	Department				
	Other				
	Other				
14. burn? 5 15. one.	Does your burn a Select one. Yes Where do membe	No 🗌			pleted prior to each Please mark each
	Fire Plans	Most	Some	No	Don't
	The Hans	Members	Members	Members	Know
	Write their				
	own				
	USDA-NRCS	П	П	П	
	US Fish &		Ī		
	Wildlife				
	Service				
	Cooperative	П		П	
	Extension	_	_	_	

16. What type of training or experience do most of the members of the burn association have in regards to prescribed burning? *Please mark each one.*

Prescribed Fire	Most	Some	No	Don't
Training	Members	Members	Members	Know
None				
Prior burn experience				
Fire department				
training/experience				
NWCG training (S130)				
University/extension				
training				
Agency training course				
Website training course				
From reading books &				
other material				
Other				

17. What type of firebreaks or fireguards is used on the association's burns? *Please mark each one.*

Firebreak/Fireguard	Always	Sometimes	Never	Don't
Туре	Used	Used	Used	Know
Bladed/Dozed				
Disked				
Mowed-Wetline				
Roads				
Creeks/Rivers				
Fireplow				
Cultivated Fields				
Natural Barriers				
Pre-Burned Firebreaks				
Other				

18. In which months of the year does the burn association conduct prescribed burns? *Please mark each one.*

Month	Always Burn	Sometimes Burn	Never Burn	Don't Know
January				
February				
March				
April				
May				
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				

19. Does the burn association receive special exemption to conduct prescribed fires during burn bans? *Select one.* **Yes** No

If **Yes**, how many burns has the burn association conducted during a burn ban and on approximately how many acres?

20. What factors limit the number of burns conducted by the association each year? *Please mark each one.*

Factors Limiting the Number of Burns	Very Limiting	Somewhat Limiting	Never Limiting	Don't Know
Not enough burn days				
Burning only in one season of the year				
Drought				
Not enough fine fuel				
Not enough equipment				
Not enough labor				
Not enough funds				
Burn Bans				
State Laws				
Smoke/Air Quality Issues				
Local Fire Officials				
Other				

21. Do any of the following groups assist association members with the actual conducting of prescribed burns? *Please mark each one.*

Assistance	Always	Sometimes	Never	Don't
Provider	provides	provides	provides	Know
	assistance	assistance	assistance	

US FWS Cooperative Extension State Wildlife Agency State Forestry The Nature Conservancy Private Consultant Local Fire Department					
Extension State Wildlife Agency State Forestry The Nature Conservancy Private Consultant Local Fire					
State Wildlife Agency State Forestry The Nature Conservancy Private Consultant Local Fire					
Agency State Forestry The Nature Conservancy Private Consultant Local Fire					
State Forestry The Nature Conservancy Private Consultant Local Fire					
Forestry The Nature Conservancy Private Consultant Local Fire					
The Nature Conservancy Private Consultant Local Fire					
Conservancy Private Consultant Local Fire					
Private Consultant Local Fire			[
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Denartment	Ш	L	_ [
					
University		L	J L		
Personnel			_		
Other					
Weather Source		Always Used	Sometimes Used	Never Used	Don't
National Weather			USCU	USEII	Know
mational weather					Know
Service Radio					Know
Service Radio National Weather Service Spot Foreca	ast				
Service Radio National Weather Service Spot Foreca National Weather	ast				
Service Radio National Weather Service Spot Foreca National Weather Service Website					
Service Radio National Weather Service Spot Foreca National Weather Service Website Television Weather					
Service Radio National Weather Service Spot Foreca National Weather Service Website Television Weather Channels	-				
Service Radio National Weather Service Spot Foreca National Weather Service Website Television Weather	-				
Service Radio National Weather Service Spot Foreca National Weather Service Website Television Weather Channels					

		+=	
tive are pres	cribed burns con	ducted by the	association? <i>Pl</i>
Always	Occasionally	Never	Don't Knov
_			
	∐		
_		 	
1 1	111	1 1 1	111
	-		Always Occasionally Never

	t percent of the uels present? <i>Mo</i>		-	ation have volatile or highly
0% 🗌	25% 🗌	50% 🗌	75% 🗌	100% 🗌
any fire ignit	tion that occurs nt and personne	outside the bur	•	the association? (A spot fire is r the source, but is extinguished
If the answer burns?	r is Yes , then ap	proximately ho	w many spotfire	es have occurred on association
escaped fire the equipme		eaves the burn		ted by the association? (An be immediately contained using
If the answer		approximately	how many esca _l	ped fires have occurred on
	the association l any escaped fire			ocal fire departments or other
				ion had to call for the fire n of an escaped fire?
30. What		nate size of the acres	largest spotfire	or escaped fire that has occurred
			its or insurance fire? <i>Select one</i>	claims filed against the burn Yes No
If the answer	r is Yes , then ho	w many?		
32. What	t is the major ca	use of the spotf	ires or escaped	fires while burning? Please mark

	Cause of	Main cause	Sometimes	Never	Don't	
	Spotfire/Escape	of fires to	causes fires	causes fires	Know	
		escape	to escape	to escape		
	Embers from					
	cedar/juniper Hardwood leaf litter					
	Fire or smoke whirls					
	Embers from grass					
	Brush piles in unit					
	Improperly prepared firebreaks					
	Other					
Have there ever been any injuries on any of the association's burns? Select one. Yes No No If the answer is Yes, then how many and what types of injuries have occurred?						
the asso	4. Have there ever been any fatalities associated with any of the burns conducted by the association? <i>Select one.</i> Yes No the answer is Yes , then how many and what were the causes?					
35.	From the equipment list below mark the type of equipment used on most burns					

35. From the equipment list below mark the type of equipment used on most burns conducted by the association. *Please mark each one.*

Equipment	Always	Sometimes	Never	Don't
	Used	Used	Used	Know
Weather Kit/Instrument				
Drip Torch				
Backpack pump				
ATV Sprayer				
Rake (Fire, leaf, council)				
Shovel				
Swatter/Flapper				
Leaf Blower				
Chainsaw				
Slip-on Pumper Units				
Radios				
Road Signs				
ATV (Four Wheelers)				

UTV (Gator, Mule, Ranger)						
Equipment Trailer						
List any other equipment that is frequently used that was not listed.						
36. From the personal protective equipment (PPE) list below mark the type of PPE normally worn by personnel on each burn conducted by the association. <i>Please mark each one.</i>						
Personal Protective Equipment	Always Used	Sometimes Used	Never Used	Don't Know		
Flame Retardant Shirt						
Flame Retardant Pants						
Flame Retardant		1 🗂				
Coveralls						
Helmet		П	П	П		
Goggles/Safety Glasses						
Gloves						
Hearing Protection						
Fire Shelter						
List any other PPE that is frequency of the hur	·			nnagamant issuas		
37. Are members of the bur when planning burns? <i>Select on</i> 38. Which of the following s smoke management plan? <i>Pleas</i>	n associatio e. Y es N smoke mana	on concerned with the state of	th smoke ma	S		
37. Are members of the bur when planning burns? <i>Select on</i> 38. Which of the following s smoke management plan? <i>Pleas</i>	n association e. Y es 	on concerned with the state of	th smoke ma	used in preparing		
37. Are members of the bur when planning burns? <i>Select on</i> 38. Which of the following s smoke management plan? <i>Pleas</i> Smoke Management	n association e. Yes \(\text{N} \) smoke manase mark each	on concerned with No	th smoke mag items are to Never	used in preparing Don't		
37. Are members of the bur when planning burns? Select on 38. Which of the following s smoke management plan? Pleas Smoke Management Planning	n association e. Y es 	on concerned with the state of	th smoke ma	used in preparing		
37. Are members of the bur when planning burns? Select on 38. Which of the following s smoke management plan? Pleas Smoke Management Planning Wind Direction	n association e. Yes \(\text{N} \) smoke manase mark each	on concerned with No	th smoke mag items are to Never	used in preparing Don't		
37. Are members of the bur when planning burns? Select on 38. Which of the following s smoke management plan? Pleas Smoke Management Planning Wind Direction Ventilation Rate	n association e. Yes \(\text{N} \) smoke manase mark each	on concerned with No	th smoke mag items are to Never	used in preparing Don't		
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37. Are members of the bur when planning burns? Select on 38. Which of the following s smoke management plan? Please Smoke Management Planning Wind Direction Ventilation Rate Mixing Height Transport Wind Speed Category Day Smoke Trajectory Map Smoke Dispersion models, such as OK-Fire, KSFire Smoke Plume Trajectory	n association e. Yes \(\text{N} \) smoke manase mark each	on concerned with No	th smoke mag items are to Never	used in preparing Don't		

Smoke Issues

39.	Do any of the local fire de	partments a	assist the associ	iation with con	ducting burns
Sele	ct one. Yes 🔲 No 🗌	•			J
If th	e answer is Yes , then in what	t capacity do	they assist? <i>Pl</i>	ease mark each	one.
	Fire Department	Always	Sometimes	Never	Don't
	Assistance				Know
	Provides or assists with				
	Training				
	Provides personnel to				
	assist on burns				
	Provide equipment to				
	assist on burns				
	Provide technical advice				
	or assistance				
	Association must get fire				
	department permission to				
	burn				
	0.1				